

The Franklin Furnace Mine of the New Jersey Zinc Company

By ARTHUR S. JOHNSON

(Mr. Johnson teaches a class in Assaying in the School of Mines. This class meets Wednesday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30.)

The biggest mine of one of the most active zinc companies in the country is located at Franklin, New Jersey. It is the biggest, oxidized zinc mine in the world. The company is the New Jersey Zinc Co., which has done more, perhaps, than any other zinc company to popularize zinc. The mine is the Franklin-furnace mine, one of the oldest zinc mines on the continent.

Mining of outcroppings of zinc around Franklin began as early as 1865. However the work was retarded at this time due to a great deal of legal trouble which was not entirely settled until recently. The people who owned the land tried to lease separately the iron and the zinc to different companies. As a result, when both companies started to work, they found the iron and zinc so closely united in some of the ores that there arose continual disputes as to which company should be allowed to mine them.

An interesting development of the early zinc mining in New Jersey is to be found in the account of a group of operators who came upon all large outcroppings of zincite. Thinking that it was an ore of copper and that their fortunes had been made, they loaded a ship with the stuff and sent it to England where the receivers were unable to detect a trace of copper.

In the Franklin-furnace mine the ore is found in two bodies in the shape of sloping troughs, a few hundred feet long, and about four miles apart. The ores are chiefly franklinite, willimite, and zincite. The ore is hoisted in seven ton skips from the fourteen levels which are being worked at present.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has been very active in getting their product before the public. They have made over a hundred articles out of rolled zinc, including a very good zinc shingle. They are pushing the use of zinc for gutters, leaders, flashings and other outside work and have just completed a large office building in New York City on which zinc is used wherever possible.

CHICAGO WOMEN

AFTER PROFITEERS

Organize an Anti-Profitteering League and Will Make Food Price Hogs Take to Tall Timber

Chicago, July 23.—The women of Chicago have struck the key note in the profiteering situation by demanding to know from every grocer with whom they deal just what his profits are on each and every item of goods which he offers for sale. This is a thoroughly practical, quick, and efficient method of dealing with the situation; and if the plan is carried out to its logical conclusion it will show just who are the profiteers—whether retailers, middlemen, or producers—and make them cut out their excessive profits or take to the tall timber, for they will not be able to stand the burning glare of publicity.

Heretofore the consumer has been the universal goat—upon him has been loaded the burden of all this unscrupulous price-boosting. But there is no legitimate reason why he should continue indefinitely to bear this unjust burden. He can, if he will, be the master instead of the slave in this business of supply and demand. And to accomplish this purpose all that is necessary is for consumers to co-operate and insist upon getting a square deal, for, after all, neither the middle-man nor the retailer is a real necessity to the consumer—they are at best only a mere convenience; and when they cease to be a convenience and become just common, ordinary grafters it is time either to bring them to their senses with a sudden and emphatic jolt or to put them utterly out of business by disregarding them entirely and securing supplies direct from producers. This can be

easily and quickly done by the formation of co-operative wholesale and retail establishments such as have long been in operation in England and other European countries, and also, on a smaller scale, in some sections of this country.

The main point is that there must be united action by consumers. Such united action will in many cases be effective, through the adoption of publicity methods such as are being followed by the housewives in the Chicago Anti-Profitteering League, since it will compel retailers and middle-men, as well as the producers themselves, to accept only fair and reasonable profits.

This Chicago movement for the curtailment of the profiteering grafter is a thoroughly good one, and it is to be hoped that the plan will be rapidly and persistently carried out throughout the whole country. There is really no legitimate reason for the enormous prices that are now charged for the necessities of life, and these exorbitant prices must be brought down within the reach of all. The advisability of Governmental price-fixing as a remedy has already been suggested and that plan may well be adopted; but the people have it in their power, without waiting for any such tardy legal remedy, to do some price-fixing of their own by getting together and demanding fair treatment and, if that method fails, by organizing co-operative societies and conducting retail and wholesale establishments of their own, and thus permanently disposing of the middle-man-retailer-profitteer.

Added Information.

Little Vivian was repeating the Lord's prayer after her mother one evening, and when she reached that part which relates to our daily bread she paused and said: "Mamma, 'og night mention to Dod sat I like butter on it.'"

The Target at Fault.

A company of militia had been out all day for target practice, and on their return the captain said to one of the sergeants: "How are your men coming along, sergeant?" "Well, sir," said the sergeant, with an air of great pride, "my men shot very well today, very well, but they would have shot better perhaps if the target had stood a little more to the left!"

A NEW NATIONAL GUARD ORGANIZATION

Word comes from Washington that the National Guard is to be organized on a new basis. The new National Guard is to contain sixteen divisions with divisional areas following the same territorial lines which formed the basis for the organization of the Guard sent against Germany. The order for the new organization has been already approved by Secretary Baker. The Adjutant General of the various State units have been notified of the changes by Major General Jesse Carter, Chief of the Bureau of Military Affairs.

The new organization table provides for forty-seven regiments and eighteen battalions of infantry; six regiments, seventeen squadrons, and nineteen troops of cavalry; ten regiments, twelve battalions and seven batteries of field artillery; and seventy-four regiments of engineers, sanitary and signal corps, permitting the new National Guard to have a maximum number of 440,000 men. The Federal appropriation for the fiscal year 1920 however, will permit the Guard to have a strength of only about 100,000 men.

ARREST AN ALLEGED KILLER AT ST. LOUIS

W. A. Short, Said to Have Slain Partner at Picher, Faces a First Degree Murder Charge

Picher, Okla., July 22.—According to a telegram received from the St. Louis, Mo., officials, W. A. Short, charged with murdering M. McGhee in the White hotel in Picher two years ago, was arrested at St. Louis last week and is being held for Ottawa county officials. Sheriff Neil Harr will leave Miami today to bring Short back for trial.

McGhee was shot and killed in November, 1917, at the White hotel. According to witnesses, the shooting occurred because of a difference over seventy-five cents received by McGhee for the sale of a picture. The two men are said to have shared on an equal basis all the proceeds of their trades, but McGhee refused to divide the disputed seventy-five cents. A quarrel arose, and Short is alleged to have fired point blank at McGhee, the bullet striking him in the chest and causing instantaneous death.

Short is charged with first degree murder.

WHAT KIND OF FERTILIZER SHALL I BUY?

By E. J. Willis

Usually this question is asked by the farmer with a view of finding from which company it would be best to buy as well as the best brand of fertilizer to buy. Practically all the fertilizer companies that have registered their goods to sell in Kansas have similar brands of material, each carrying their own analysis which is guaranteed. We are not in a position to recommend one company over another, this choice must be made by the individual or group of farmers, either by the availability of the material desired or by the quantity of fertilizer which they can secure for their money.

We can, however, and will advise any farmer on the best kind of fertilizer for him to buy, if he has not already determined this to his own satisfaction on his own farm. A great many farmers do not know the meaning of the nitrogen, phosphorus and potash as plant foods or the quality of a fertilizer when its composition is spoken of in those terms. This leads to confusion on the part of the farmer and makes it hard for him to decide what brand to buy. Perhaps the following will make it more clear. Commercial Fertilizers which are being advertised by the various companies for sale in Cherokee county, may be, from the farmers' standpoint roughly classified as follows: (1) Steamed Bone Meal. (2) Acid Phosphate. (3) Mixed Goods, and (4) Raw Bone Meal.

(1) Steamed Bone Meal has been the most popular fertilizer in this county and is one of the best that can be bought for use on the poorer soils. Our experimental work and other farm experience has shown that about 100 pounds to the acre is the best rate to apply.

(2) Acid Phosphate. This material is made by treating Raw Rock Phosphate with acid to make the phosphorus soluble. It contains only the one plant food phosphorus, which is the one most needed in this county, and should be used in most instances where bone meal cannot be obtained. It should be applied a little heavier than bone meal, about 125 pounds to the acre.

(3) Mixed Goods. This class is made up of various combinations and are usually complete fertilizers, that is they contain all three of the plant food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus

and potash. They are usually labeled as 2-10-2; 2-12-1; 1-8-0 or some other combination. The first figure gives the per cent of nitrogen, the second figure the per cent of phosphorus and the third the per cent of potash. If you buy a fertilizer of this kind get one if possible carrying about 2 per cent of nitrogen, 10, 12 or 14 per cent of phosphorus and no potash.

The formula of these fertilizers would be 2-10-0; 2-12-0, or 2-14-0.

One per cent of potash increases the cost of the fertilizer from four to six dollars, per ton, and the very small increased yield does not warrant its use. The results of 42 experiments conducted by the Kansas Experiment Station, in Southeastern Kansas, covering a period of five years, show definitely that applications of potash are not necessary. The average increase due to potash was only 1/2 bushel. This increase was not sufficient to pay for the material used. In no instance did the potash have a marked influence on the yield. Most of this work was done in Cherokee county. Mixed goods should be applied at about 125 pounds to the acre.

(4) Raw Bone Meal is the raw bone finely ground. It contains the glue and gelatin which comes out in the steaming process, and consequently contains a higher per cent of nitrogen and a lower per cent of phosphorus than the steamed bone. It is a very good fertilizer on poor land and should be applied at about the same rate as the steamed bone. It costs about \$8.00 more per ton than the steamed bone.

HOCKERVILLE

Miss Goldie Lile, Correspondent

Soldier Boys Home Coming Party—

Mrs. M. E. Skaggs entertained at her home Saturday evening in honor of her son, Charley Skaggs, who has just recently returned from France. The evening was spent playing games and dainty refreshments were served. Those who attended were Mrs. Molly Baker, Iler Miles, Pearl Baker, Norah Nelson, Nora Baker, Anna Stone, Bill Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. O. Skaggs, Era Baker and Edna Stone.

MINING NEWS

The Empire Development Company has six hand jigs running and are going to start four more this week.

There are sixteen drill holes on the lease from ten to sixty feet in depth and with 15 to 35 per cent of lead and jack.

They are running two drill rigs and have discovered a deeper run of ore 250 feet in depth.

The jigs are situated near the Queen Esther mill and superintended by John Moss.

Swimming Party—

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Logan, Mrs. M. L. Kidwell and daughter, Janice, motored to Riverside Park for a swim Monday evening.

HOCKERVILLE BRIEFS

John Dowd made a business trip to Baxter today.

Mr. Atterbury made a business trip to Picher Monday.

Phil Metzler of Baxter was a Hockerville visitor Monday.

X-Ray at Dr. McCormick's Hospital in Baxter Springs.

Raymond Johnson made a business trip to Galena Monday.

Mrs. Maud Ewalt made a business trip to Joplin Monday.

Mrs. Buierback of Commerce has moved back to Hockerville.

Miss Delsie Pentleton visited her mother at Hockerville Sunday.

J. H. Cooper of Joplin was a Hockerville business visitor Monday.

Mrs. C. E. Lile and baby, Russell, were Baxter visitors yesterday.

J. B. Jackson attended the ball game at Wyandotte Sunday afternoon.

Max Elliott and Miss Ruth Harp attended the show at Picher Sunday night.

Misses Cleo Dodson and Gladys Powell were shopping in Baxter yesterday.

Mrs. Howell of Baxter was transacting business in Hockerville yesterday.

Dr. Cunningham of Hockerville made a business trip to Picher Monday.

Mr. Blackman of Carthage was transacting business in Hockerville yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Walker was transacting business in Hockerville Monday and Tuesday.

Misses Goldie and Jewel Pentleton visited Miss Thelma Greer Sunday evening.

Mrs. Joe Nelson and brother, Mert Gilbert, attended church in Baxter Sunday night.

Mrs. R. O. Skaggs has gone to her

PITTSBURG BUSINESS COLLEGE

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Write or telephone for catalog. Enroll for fall term Sept. 2, 1919.

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GIVE YOUR POCKETBOOK a needed rest

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J. W. COOK, The Grocer

parents, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, for an extended visit.

Mrs. George Seamon and sons, Frederick and Paul, visited Mrs. Shaw of Galena Monday.

Miss Pebble Harris left today to make a trip through the West, visiting and is going to remain in Seattle for the rest of the winter. She will be accompanied by her mother, Mrs. M. L. Kidwell as far as Kansas City.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Moss and daughter, Della, have returned from their visit to Cave Springs.

Mr. Day and Mr. Fox of Joplin were Hockerville visitors yesterday.

Miss Pebble Harris was in Frontenac, Kan., visiting her uncle, H. E. Lindsey, Sunday.

Mrs. Edith Stone, Mrs. M. E. Skaggs and Mrs. R. O. Skaggs were Miami visitors Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Logan, Mrs. Tipton and daughter, Janice, were shopping in Joplin Saturday.

The man who can tell you anything you wish regarding the future will be at the Miners' Theatre all week. Everybody is invited to come.

James Lathers, fireman on the Frisco, and Mr. Likewine, general supply man, of Ft. Scott, are visiting Mrs. E. L. Bridgeman.

Mrs. F. Temple and son, Howard, and Mrs. J. S. Tenney attended the ball game at Wyandotte, Okla., Sunday evening.

Dr. Cannon, Physician and Surgeon, also eyesight specialist. Glasses fitted under guarantee. Over Jackson's Drug Store, Baxter.

Miss Beatrice Gist, Mr. Likewine, Mrs. E. L. Bridgeman and Mr. James Lathers attended the show at Picher Saturday night.

Do We Eat Too Much?

One meal a day was the custom of the Greek patriars; the soldiers and plebeians had two; only the rulers of the population ate three. And the Greek patriars were the healthiest of the population, and lived the longest. The moral is obvious—do you want to apply it.

Possession negates Desire.

A man doesn't really know what money will do for him until he has a lot of it. That is why men want more as they get more. The same is true of knowledge, or fame, or friends, or religion.

THAT BAD BACK.

Do you have a dull, steady ache in the small of the back—sharp, stabbing twinges when stooping or lifting—distressing urinary disorders? For bad back and weakened kidneys Baxter Springs residents recommend Doan's Kidney Pills. Read this Baxter Springs statement: "Mr. G. E. Hicklin, 1337 17th St., says: 'Some years ago I was troubled with my back and kidneys. My back ached most all the time, and was so sore and lame I couldn't stoop over. When I would try to stoop over to pick up anything, a sharp pain would catch me in the small of my back and it would be almost impossible for me to straighten up, and I would also become dizzy and black specks seemed to float before my eyes. I had head-ache quite a bit and my kidneys were irregular in action, too. I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and used three boxes, which cured me of this attack.'"

60c. at all dealers. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

How New Search for Gold.

With the exception of the years of 1915 and 1916, when discoveries of tungsten brought a horde of wealth seekers to the Colorado hills, the search for gold has steadily diminished since the gold rush 25 years ago. At that time, old mining men say, the mountains were full of prospectors searching for new veins and places deposits. The new generation has not followed in the footsteps of the old and one of the picturesque features of Western life is becoming extinct.

Replacing Knocked Out Teeth.

Teeth that are knocked out in boxing, football or by falling against something, need not be thrown away. A good surgeon or dentist will clean them and the cavity, replace them, perhaps put a stitch in the gum, perhaps put a pad to bite on for about forty-eight hours, during which you will have to live on a fluid diet, and then gradually restore solid food. Before many weeks you will be able to bite apples and tackle hard crusts.

Robinson Crusoe.

Defoe based his story, "Robinson Crusoe," which made him famous, on the experiences of Selkirk, who was put ashore on Juan Fernandez Island, at his own request, as he had quarreled with the captain of the Claque Forta, of which he was sailing master. Selkirk remained on the island more than four years, and in 1713 there appeared his book, "Crusoe's Voyage Around the World," and Captain Cooke's "Voyage to the South Sea," which Defoe used as his basis.

PROFESSIONAL

LAWYERS

R. E. Rosenstein, Attorney, Rooms 11 and 12 Rogers building. Tel. office 280, Res. 1166. Baxter Springs, Kan. Staton & Williams, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Suite 3 Rogers Bldg., Phone 302, Baxter Springs, Kan. McNeill & McNeill, Attorneys-at-Law, Rooms 2 and 4 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Office phone 362; Res. Empire Hotel.

Biffle & Sapp, Attorneys, Rooms 9 and 11 American Bank Building, Tel. 303.

Stephens & MacGaskill, Lawyers, Offices, Columbus and Baxter Springs at office of R. E. Rosenstein.

G. W. Earnshaw, Attorney and Counselor at Law, Joplin office, 712 Frisco Building; Baxter office with G. E. Rucker. Practice limited to Mining Corporation, Real Estate and Patents.

PHYSICIANS

J. H. Boswell, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in Daniels Building. Office phone 269. Res., 274.

Dr. W. H. Hill, office American National Bank Building, phone 269. Residence 1614 Chouteau avenue.

Dr. R. C. Wear, Office over Opperman's. Office phone 172. Res. 14.

DENTIST

Dr. W. T. Hope, Dentist, phone No. 269. American National Bank Building, Baxter Springs, Kansas.

ENGINEERING

Willis & Terrill—Civil and Mining Engineers. City Engineer. Gaba Bldg. Phone 235.

CONCRETE WORK

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ARCHITECTS

Bert C. Overton, Architect. Office Rooms 1 and 3 American Nat'l Bank Bldg., Baxter Springs, Kan.

DRAY AND BAGGAGE

Corvey Transfer Co.—Heavy and light hauling, baggage and express. Moving and packing. Phones 43 and 62. Baxter Springs, Kan.

Hot Water for Sick Headaches

Tells why everyone should drink hot water with phosphate in it before breakfast.

Headache of any kind, is caused by auto-intoxication—which means self-poisoning. Lives and bowel poisons called toxins, sucked into the blood, through the lymph ducts, excite the heart which pumps the blood so fast that it congests in the smaller arteries and veins of the head producing violent, throbbing pain and distress, called headache. You become nervous, dependent, sick, feverish and miserable, your meals sour and almost nauseate you. Then you resort to acetanilide, aspirin or the bromides which temporarily relieve but do not rid the blood of these irritating toxins.

A glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, drunk before breakfast for awhile, will not only wash these poisons from your system and cure you of headache but will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire elementary canal.

Ask your pharmacist for a quarter pound of limestone phosphate. It is inexpensive, harmless as sugar, and almost tasteless, except for a sourish twinge which is not unpleasant.

If you aren't feeling your best, if tongue is coated or you wake up with bad taste, foul breath or have colds, indigestion, biliousness, constipation or sour, acid stomach, begin the phosphate hot water cure to rid your system of toxins and poisons.

Headaches are quick and it is claimed that those who continue to flush out the stomach, liver and bowels every morning never have any headache or know a miserable moment.